



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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End of Year, 1995

95-8

FOUR MIDDLE WOODLAND SITES FROM PORT SEVERN, IN CENTRAL ONTARIO

Christine Dodd, Ministry of Transportation
Thursday, February 8th, 7:30 PM

This month we feature local Chapter member and soon to be co-editor of KEWA, Christine Dodd, who'll regale us with the MTO site excavations she directed on a very interesting and unique cluster of Middle Woodland sites. This will be our last Speaker Night in Grosvenor Lodge, so come out to bid your farewells. Well, actually...No, I'm sorry, but I have to say it! It's a plot! Christine is actually planning to brainwash you all to support the union strike against that nice, nice Mike Har...What? Hey, what are you doing? No, No, nooooooooooooo!!!

Whoops, sorry about that folks Nea, er, I lost my head there (!), so just ignore that stuff and come on out on the 8th. By the way, the following message is to all our "Mice in the Woods"....the cat is in the parlour; the cat is in the parlour. !!!!

March Speaker Night: Ron Williamson, from Archaeological Services Inc., will be our next speaker. Ron will report on the findings he has been making down in Fort Erie underneath the Peace Bridge. Amazing stuff! Meeting time is March 14th at 8:00 PM at...NOW PAY ATTENTION...The London Museum of Archaeology.

And if you haven't yet renewed for 1996, then.....

YOUR 1996 CHAPTER FEES ARE NOW DUE!!!

Chapter Executive

ANNUAL RATES

Individual.....	\$15.00
Family.....	\$18.00
Institutional.....	\$21.00
Subscriber.....	\$17.00

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EXECUTIVE REPORT

Well, we hope everyone had a pleasant end of year, and are raring to go in the new year...it seems the Chapter certainly is!! But, before we cover a host of things of interest to the membership, just a friendly little reminder that...

IT'S TIME TO PAY YOUR 1996 MEMBERSHIP DUES!!

Yes, once again as the calendar rolls over, we need you to indicate your continued support for the Chapter, it's activities, and **KEWA**, in the form of your 1996 dues. And in these economically tough times, it should be a comfort that the membership fees are the same for yet another year (P.S. note the change in mailing address)!

Chapter members will recall from the last issue of **KEWA** that the Executive was reviewing whether or not to stay at Grosvenor Lodge. Well a number of factors have now made that consideration moot: recent changes in the membership, services and key directions for Grosvenor Lodge are proving to be at odds with the aims and interests of the London Chapter. In addition, and perhaps of a much more immediate impact, our office rent at Grosvenor Lodge was about to double to \$250 a month. So, given an already worrisome financial picture, the Executive has decided to pull out of Grosvenor Lodge, effective March 1, 1996. And, in a yin/yang kinda symmetry, our home again will be at 55 Centre Street, and our Speaker Nights, starting March 14th, will be at the London Museum of Archaeology, in the north end of the city. What goes around, comes around!

On other fronts, the long awaited next volume in the London Chapter's Occasional Publications series, Greg Curnoe's *Deeds/Nations*, will be released by the end of February! Even as you read this, our manuscript is being laid out, copied and bound at Coach House Printing in Toronto, and, unlike your erstwhile series editor, when the printer says a job will be done by a certain date, there's good reason to believe! As well, Neal says that Greg's family and friends in London would like to arrange a book launch for both our publication and Greg's other effort, *Deeds/Abstracts*, published by Brick Books. Plans to have the launch at a local art gallery are being arranged, so look for more information in next month's issue of **KEWA**.

While we're proceeding with the Curnoe publication, the Executive did receive some worrying news from the Ontario Heritage Foundation while trying to raise funds for this project. We had applied to the OHF for a local book publishing grant, and apparently were successful in getting approval. However, we received a letter from the Chair of the OHF, who advised us that the Minister of Citizenship, Culture & Recreation has recently instructed the OHF to cease all discretionary funding, including all grant funding, indefinitely. Presumably this includes research grants, publication grants, as well as everything else. This decision means that Ontario basically doesn't fund even a dollar's worth of research into it's archaeological heritage, and student's, in particular, have no alternative to turn to. Given the money spent on CRM archaeology, and given the amount of data that sector generates without having much opportunity to do extensive research on those materials, the decision about OHF research monies now leaves a huge hole to fill. Yes, we all understand current economic times, and current views on what is and isn't a social "first priority." But is the province taking any steps to fill this hole in other ways? If this is a concern to you, let the province know!

Peter Denny, of the Psychology Department At UWO, called in an announcement recently for a talk he is helping to organize up at the university. The talk will be presented on Monday, February 27th by Dorothy Washburn, who is known for her research of symmetry or pattern analyses of ceramics and textiles. Details for this talk (such as where and exactly when) have yet to be worked out, so call Peter at 433-0319 (evenings) for further information.

Also, we received news of a recent publication from our friends in Ohio. Tim Abel, who slaved for several years on his MLS at the University of Toledo (that's a Master's of Liberal Studies, not Library Sciences!), has completed it, and it can now belong to you! *The Petersen Site and New Perspectives on the Late Prehistory of Northwestern Ohio* has been published co-operatively by a number of local archaeological associations in the north-western Ohio area. The manuscript is 700+ pages, and is available for \$20.95, plus \$11.00 shipping and handling for Canadian orders (US funds). You can find out about ordering a copy (and who to make the cheque out to) by writing Lester Gerken, 9319 Thorpe Rd., Berlin Heights, Ohio 44814 (419) 588-2479).

SOCIAL REPORT

As mentioned above, we hope to have a book launch for the Greg Curnoe manuscript in the next couple of months. In the current climate of minimizing Chapter expenses, we won't bother booking a bar or anything wild like that! However, we will still have a good time, so keep your eyes peeled for more news.

Also, the Executive was planning to have another Member's Night for one of the upcoming Speaker Nights. If you've got a brief presentation or chat you wouldn't mind presenting to the assembled gang, give Chris Ellis a call. No plans yet on which month the Speaker Night would be, so call soon to give Chris your preference!

EDITOR'S NOTE

This month we feature a submission we received recently from Phil Woodley, of the MTO Central Region office. The "Woodman" saw our plea for articles last month and dutifully sat down and whipped up a site report on a small locale investigated as a part of the new Highway 403 work between Brantford and Hamilton. Ah, it does the heart of an old KEWA editor proud to see such dedication, if only there were more like ye, Phil me boy!

This issue of KEWA also marks the last "official" issue edited by Neal Ferris. Over the next 4 issues, Neal will be working with incumbents Peter Timmins and Christine Dodd, to make sure the shock of editing KEWA doesn't hit them all at once. You can help make this transition a smooth one for Christine and Pete if you'd make sure they don't have to learn the despicable task of twisting arms and brow beating potential submitters right away! So please, if you've been sitting on a small site report, have a short commentary or opinion piece you'd like to submit, read a book you'd love to expound on, or otherwise can offer something to fill the pages of the newsletter, don't delay, fire them off today!

THE WITZ SITE (AhHa-80), HIGHWAY 403 NEW, ANCASTER

Philip Woodley

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the archaeological excavation and analysis of the Witz site, located in the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. Witz (AhHa-80) was found during the initial archaeological assessment of the Highway 403 (New) right-of-way (Lennox and Murphy 1989). Witz lay directly on the proposed highway corridor, so the site was salvage excavated in 1991 by Ministry of Transportation archaeologists. Excavation here revealed a Late Paleo-Indian Hi-Lo locus, a small Late Woodland Glen Meyer component and a lithic scatter of an indeterminate time period. Only the latter two loci will be discussed in this report.

SITE ENVIRONMENT

The site is situated in a part of the Haldimand Clay Plain which overlies most of the Niagara Peninsula (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 156-159). Overall, this area is characterized by a series of low undulating hills intersected by small watercourses. Witz is situated on a low terrace about ten metres northeast of what is now a small intermittent stream. A larger stream flows about 15 metres east of the site. A low wet area, previously a kettle pond, is located about 50 metres to the northwest. Locus A at Witz was on the edge of an unploughed bushlot, while Loci B and C were located within a ploughed field beside the bushlot. The bushlot has never been ploughed. The soil at Witz is a clay topsoil overlying heavy clay subsoil.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

A five metre grid was established over Witz with all corner stakes aligned using a transit. Each five metre square was divided into 25 one metre units. All units were identified by their easting and northing coordinates using a military grid system with each square identified by its northwest corner. Unit provenience was recorded in relation to an arbitrary datum point. The spatial relationship of the excavated units is shown on Figure 1.

The excavation methodology employed at Witz varied with field conditions (Figure 1). For Locus A, located in the unploughed bushlot, the one metre squares were subdivided into quadrants and excavated by shovelling topsoil through 3 mm mesh. The subsoil was then trowelled and examined for cultural features. A total of 21 one metre squares were excavated in Locus A. A controlled surface collection in the ploughed field indicated one area with a high frequency of artifacts (Locus B); this area was selected for block excavation. Ninety-seven units from Locus B were excavated by shovelling topsoil into a 6 mm mesh screen.

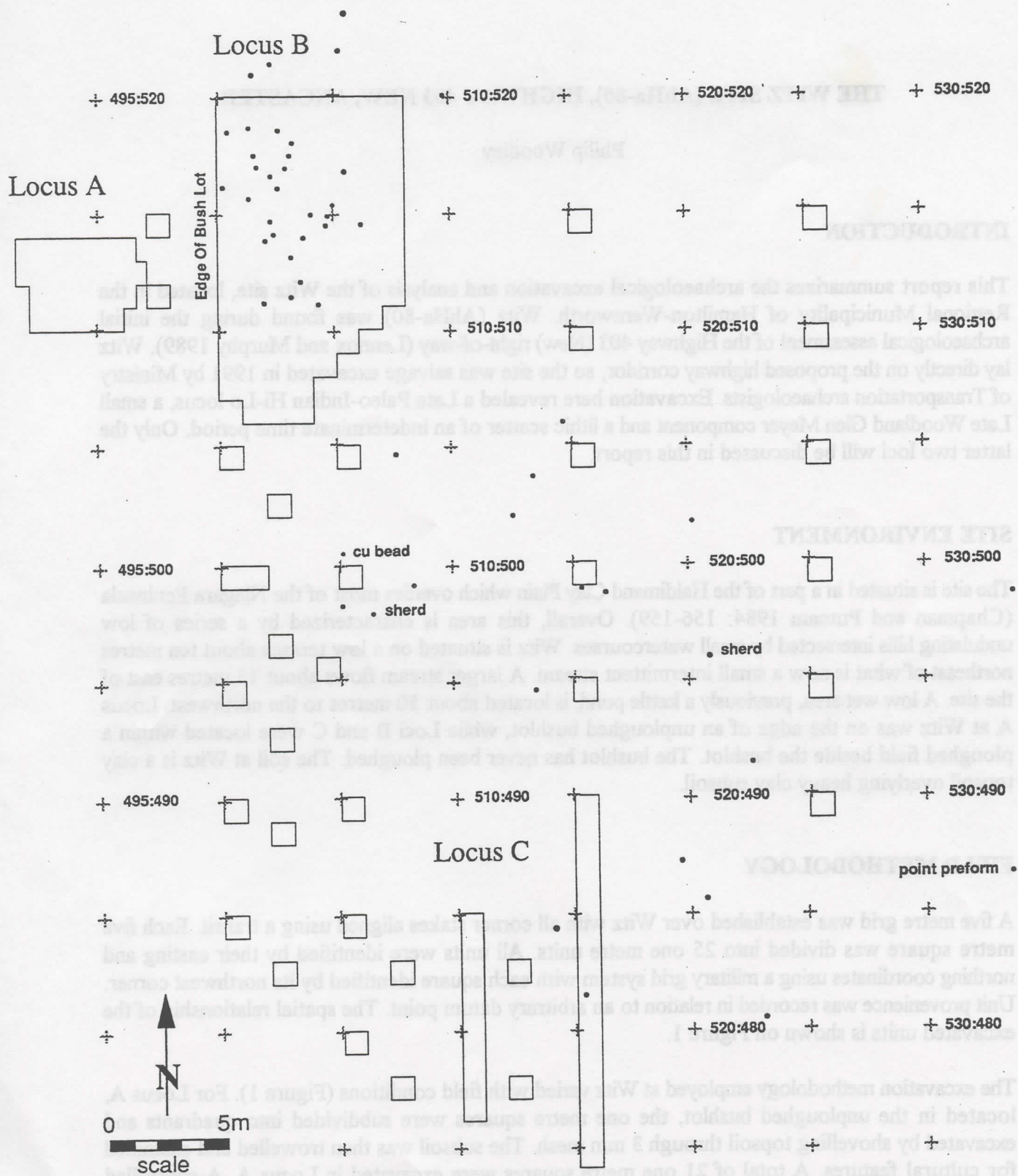


Figure 1: Controlled Surface Collection, Loci and Test Units at the Witz Site.

Three subsoil stains were recorded in Locus A at Witz. The largest overlay two smaller features and all three contained fresh charcoal. On the basis of the fresh charcoal all three stains were interpreted as root disturbances.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The artifact assemblage from Witz is fairly small, however the few diagnostic artifacts recovered make it comparable to other sites in southern Ontario. The assemblage includes prehistoric ceramics, chipped lithic tools and debitage, and one copper bead. The artifacts from each loci will be discussed separately by artifact type (Table 1). Whenever possible, the surface collected artifacts have been added to their appropriate loci, with the remainder simply identified as part of the controlled surface collection. Due to the multicomponent nature of Witz, the debitage from each loci has simply been separated by material and counted.

Artifact descriptions and metrics are provided in tables throughout the text. All measurements are recorded in millimetres (mm) and all weights in grams (g). Incomplete measurements are indicated by a "+" sign and missing data is indicated by a dash. Only complete measurements are used for the summary statistics.

Table 1
Artifacts Recovered From The Witz Site

Artifact Type	Locus A	Locus B	CSC	Total
ceramics	412	1	-	413
copper bead	-	-	1	1
biface	-	1	-	1
utilized flakes	3	112	-	115
debitage	13	996	9	1018
Total	428	1,110	10	1548

Site Lithic Material

One distant and three local cherts were recovered from Witz. Haldimand and Onondaga chert are the most abundant material; both could have been quarried near the Niagara Escarpment in Haldimand County or collected from secondary sources in creek beds or till plains north of Lake Erie (Parker 1986; Eley and von Bitter 1989). Ancaster chert from the Niagara Escarpment in the Hamilton-Dundas area (Eley and von Bitter 1989) is the chert source nearest to the site, however only a few

flakes of this material were recovered. As well, some Flint Ridge chert from Ohio was also recovered. In the following tables, Ono stands for Onondaga, Hal for Haldimand and Anc for Ancaster.

Locus A

Ceramics

Four hundred and twelve sherds were recovered from Locus A (Table 2). All have been identified as part of a single broken vessel. Some of this vessel, primarily rim and basal sherds, have been mended and more would probably mend together. The mends between quadrants are indicated in Figure 2 and the frequency of ceramics by quadrant in Figure 3. These figures illustrate how quickly the artifact frequencies drop off towards the edge of excavation in this locus. This artifact distribution also indicates that Locus A is not part of a larger site, but rather a small occupation all of its own. All sherds have the same external and internal surface treatment, confirming that they are all likely from the same vessel. Given this, the individual sherd types will not be discussed separately but rather the vessel will be described as a whole.

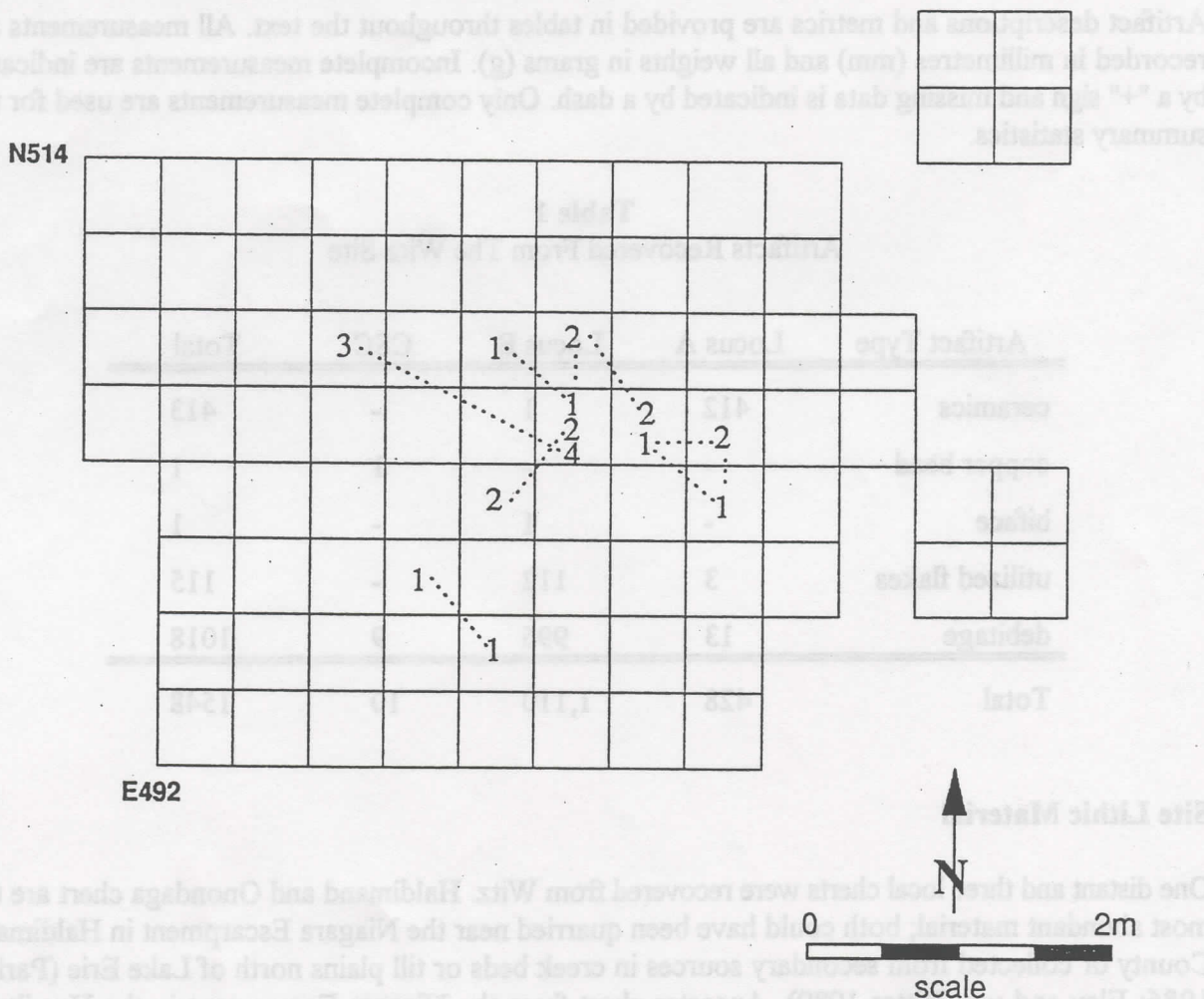


Figure 2: Locus A, Ceramic Mends Between Quadrants.

N514

					5			1			
			1	1	6	1		3			
		1	9	25	9	5		4	7	1	
	4	3	13	14	14	30	62	24	1		
		2	18	13		1	20	9			
		1	6	17	7	2			1		
			1	1	1	2		1			
					2			1			

E492

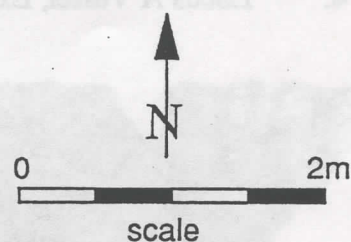


Figure 3: Locus A, Ceramic Sherd Frequency by Quadrant.

On the basis of the reconstruction, this is a small vessel with an orifice diameter of approximately 25 cm. It is collarless with a slightly everted rim, a convex interior and a straight exterior (Figure 4). The exterior rim decoration is composed of three alternating rows of oblique linear impressions, right to left, left to right, and right to left. Measurements of decoration height range from 31.5 mm to 34.0 mm. The interior of the vessel (Figure 5) has one band of linear impressions similar to those on the exterior, however these are nearly vertical in orientation rather than oblique. This decorative band does not alternate direction, but rather all impressions are oriented in about the same direction. Below this impression is a row of interior punctates located about 18 mm below the lip and evenly spaced about 18.5 mm apart. These punctates range from 3.9 mm to 5.0 mm in diameter with a mean of 4.4 mm. The punctates are evident on the exterior of the vessel only as low bosses. The vessel lip is cord-roughened and undecorated, with lip width ranging from 6.2 mm to 8.2 mm with a mean of 6.8 mm.



Figure 4: Locus A Vessel, Exterior View.

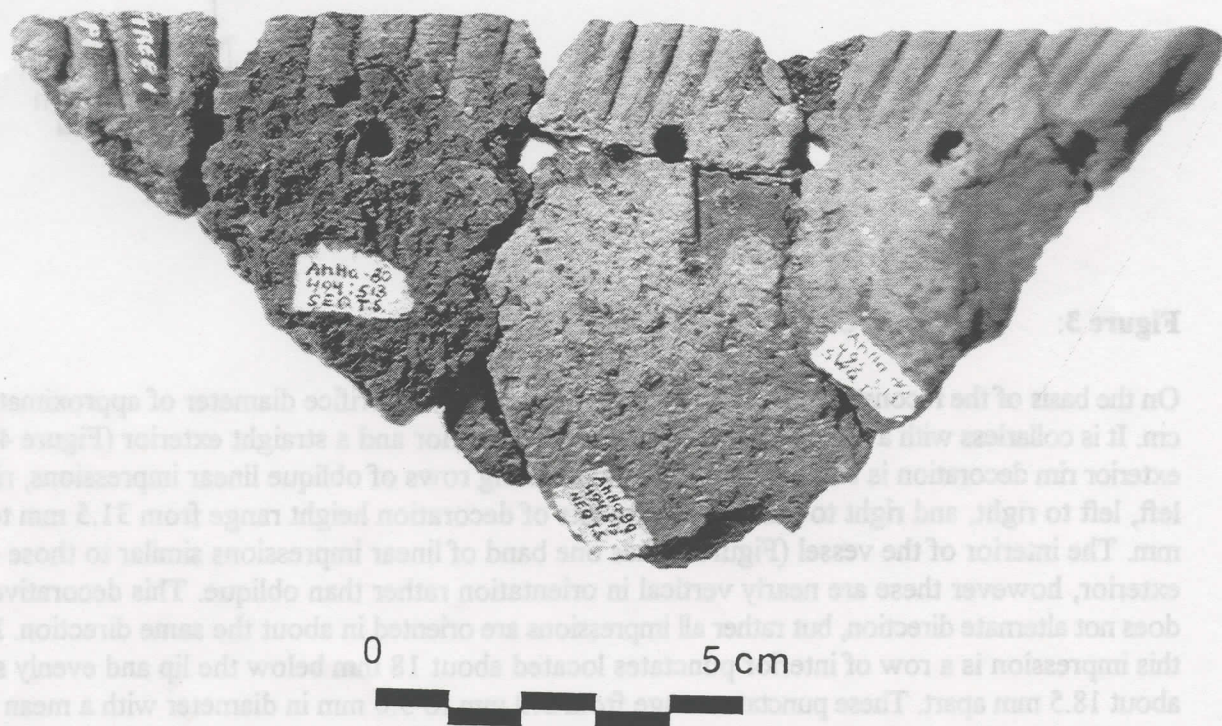


Figure 5: Locus A Vessel, Interior View.

Table 2
Witz, Locus A Ceramics

Sherd Type	Frequency	Percent	Weight	Percent
fragment	315	76.4	369.6	35.1
body	66	16.0	308.2	29.3
shoulder	1	0.2	19.9	1.9
neck/shoulder	1	0.2	4.2	0.4
neck	6	1.5	50.9	4.8
frag rim	6	1.5	33.7	3.2
rim	16	3.9	234.0	22.2
unknown	1	0.2	32.7	3.1
Total	412	99.9	1053	100

The shoulder has a smoothed-over surface treatment and is undecorated. Shoulder thickness measurements are 7.1 mm and 7.5 mm. Exterior body sherd surface treatment is cord impressed while on the interior the surface treatment is smoothed. None of the body sherds are decorated. Sherd thickness, measured from 32 body sherds, ranges from 3.6 mm to 8.3 mm with a mean of 5.4 mm. Of the six basal sherds, thickness ranges from 8.4 mm to 16.1 mm. The base of the vessel is globular.

All the sherds have fine grit tempering and tend to be buff coloured on both the interior and exterior. In cross-section they display a dark charcoal colour centre, suggesting inadequate firing. Overall this is a well-made pot. The decoration and the combination of smoothed-over and cord-impressed surface treatments suggest that this vessel is of the Ontario Oblique type (Wright 1973: 26).

Debitage

Thirteen Onondaga flakes were recovered from Locus A.

Utilized Flakes

Three utilized flakes were recovered from Locus A. One, a flake fragment of Onondaga chert from unit E497:N515, is utilized on the dorsal surface and the left lateral edge. The wear is straight and 9.7 mm long. The two other utilized flakes were recovered from unit E492:N514. Both are primary flakes of Haldimand chert. One is 27.5 mm long, 26.4 mm wide and 5.6 mm thick and weighs 2.8 mm. Its wear is straight, 14.5 mm long, and situated on the right lateral edge of the ventral surface. The other is 30.1 mm long, 31.2 mm wide, 7.7 mm thick and weighs 6.7 mm. The wear on this specimen is straight, 27.6 mm long and situated on the right lateral edge of both the ventral and dorsal surfaces.

Locus B

Ceramics

A single sherd was recovered from unit E501:N510. It is a very curved, bulbous sherd 24.2 mm high, 25.1 wide and 8.8 mm thick with a fine grit temper and a buff colour on both the interior and exterior (Figure 6). It has no decoration except for a possible punctate along one broken edge; unfortunately this sherd is too weathered to positively identify the mark as a punctate. The interior surface is columnar in shape suggesting that it is probably a pipe bowl fragment or possibly a juvenile vessel sherd.

Chert Cobbles

Two Onondaga chert cobbles, essentially unaltered chunks of raw material, were recovered from Locus B. One from unit E505:N517 is 49.7 mm long, 25.3 mm wide and 21.0 mm thick and weighs 35.8 g with one concave utilized edge 13.0 mm long. The other cobble, from unit E504:N515, is 55.3 mm long, 24.7 mm wide, 25.3 mm thick and weighs 17.7 g.

Cores

The three cores from Locus B (Table 3) have been typed as random or bipolar. Two are Onondaga chert and one is Ancaster chert. All three have evidence of tabular cortex, suggesting that they were gathered directly from their respective sources.

Debitage

A total of 996 pieces of debitage was recovered from Locus B, of which four are Haldimand chert (3.9 g) and 992 are of Onondaga (629.5 g). The frequency distribution of debitage from Locus B is presented in Figure 7.

Utilized Flakes

A total of 112 utilized flakes was recovered from Locus B. These are summarized in Table 4 and their distribution is indicated in Figure 8. The majority of these are primary flakes (n=46), followed by fragments (n=44), with relatively low frequencies of biface thinning (n=13), primary decortication (n=7) and secondary decortication (n=2). The use wear is primarily located on the dorsal surface (n=91) with about half as many on the ventral surface (n=47). Eighteen have two utilized edges, three have 3 utilized edges and the remaining 91 have wear on only one edge. Wear is located, in descending order, on the right lateral edge (n=52), left lateral (n=42), distal (n=32), distal and left lateral (n=5), distal and right lateral (n=5), proximal (n=4) or unknown (n=1). Wear shape is mainly straight (n=98), with some concave (n=25), convex (n=17) or irregular (n=1).

Biface

A single ovate biface made of Flint Ridge chert was recovered from the topsoil of unit E502:N508 (Figure 6). The tip is broken. The remaining length is 62.1 mm, width is 36.2 mm, thickness is 8.5 mm and weight is 22.7 g. It has wear on one lateral edge (34.5 mm long) giving it a slightly asymmetric appearance. In southern Ontario, bifaces made of exotic materials are thought to be point preforms and are generally associated with the Middle Woodland (Spence et al 1990).



Figure 6: Locus B, Biface, Surface Collected Copper Bead, and Possible Pipe Bowl Fragment.

Table 3
Witz, Locus B Cores

Prov	Type	Mat	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
E501:N507	random	Anc	35.5	55.6	33.6	55.1	tabular cortex
E501:N518	bipolar	Ono	47.1	21.9	22.4	18.1	tabular cortex
E503:N516	bipolar	Ono	35.7+	52.6	15.9	24.4	tabular cortex

Table 4
Metric Summary Statistics for Witz, Locus B Utilized Flakes

	Length	Width	Thickness	Weight	Length of Wear
n	47	92	111	46	121
mean	23.45	18.76	1.43	4.61	10.41
st. dev.	8.88	6.03	1.49	1.84	4.14
range	7.7-50.9	8.1-43.3	0.1-9.7	2.1-10.6	4.4-23.6

N520

4	4	13	9	12	3	10	8
12	20	17	15	13	5	5	4
19	25	14	18	11	9	4	4
11	17	13	11	8	11	5	6
17	32	26	22	14	5	7	3
15	29	26	17	14	2	5	6
19	41	32	7	10	11	5	4
20	14	28	12	10	6	10	8
5	11	10	9	4	6	5	5
7	8	8	4	4	4	3	
4	4	2	2	4	1		
6	3						
1		3	1				
E500	1	1	1				

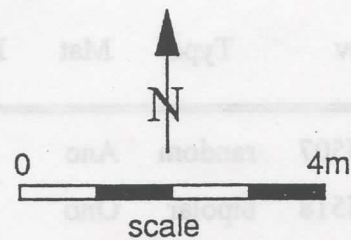


Figure 7: Locus B, Distribution of Debitage.

Surface Collection

A small amount of material from the surface collection at Witz was located outside of the identified loci and therefore has not been assigned to one specific locus (Figure 1). This collection includes five flakes of Haldimand chert and four of Onondaga. One Flint Ridge chert flake was recovered when the site was found in 1988, however its exact provenience is unknown. Two body sherds were also collected which, based on their surface treatment, are presumably part of the vessel from Locus A.

N520

1		1	3	1		3	1
3	3	4	1	1	1	2	
4	4	4		2	2	1	1
2		2	2	1	3	1	
1	2		2		2	2	1
2	1	1	2	1	1		
	5	3	1			2	1
1	2	1		1			1
1	1	1	2	1			
1	1			3			
1		1			2		
		1					
E500							

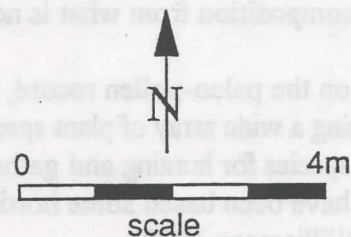


Figure 8: Locus B, Distribution of Utilized Flakes

The location of a rolled copper bead is indicated on Figure 1. The bead (Figure 6) is 20.0 mm long, 7.0 mm wide and 5.6 mm thick and weighs 2.4 grams. The copper sheeting is 0.9 mm thick. In some areas the bead has a light green hue but most of the exterior surface is purplish-brown. A scratch on one side shows that the underlying material is reddish-orange, indicative of almost pure copper rather than brass (Fitzgerald and Ramsden 1986: 154). It has not been scientifically determined if this specimen is native copper or a European-derived item. To do so would require an EMS test for antimony, since antimony is a chemical usually found only in European copper.

DISCUSSION

Locus A is essentially comprised of a single broken ceramic vessel of the Ontario Oblique type (Wright 1973: 26), which suggests a late Glen Meyer (A.D. 1200-1300; Williamson 1990) or possibly Early Uren (A.D. 1300-1350; Dodd et al 1990: 321) occupation. The size of the scatter (20 m²) indicates a very small occupation for a Late Woodland site.

Accepting an A.D. 1200 to 1300 date for the Glen Meyer occupation of Locus A at Witz, marl and wood deposits from lake cores can offer some insight into the existing climate and vegetation cover around Witz. For example, Edwards and Fritz (1988: 1405, Figure 8) indicate that the climate would have been essentially modern, albeit slightly cooler (mean annual temperature) and moister. Paleo-pollen diagrams from Hams Lake (Bennett 1987: 1797, Figure 4) indicate that the forest composition was primarily oak with, in descending order of frequency, pine, beech, elm, ironwood, and birch with small amounts of maple, ash and hemlock. Using the available data and a pollen core from Decoy Lake, located near Paris, Sciecz and MacDonald (1991) determined that there was an oak savannah spreading from the north shore of Lake Erie to approximately Woodstock. This suggests that the paleo-pollen diagrams for Hams and Decoy Lakes may not accurately reflect the forest around the Witz site at the time of the Glen Meyer occupation. However a pollen core from the Christie Bog, located just west of Ancaster, indicates that prior to the ambrosia horizon (indicative of historic forest clearing) the forest was composed primarily of oak and pine with only minor amounts of birch, elm, maple and beech (Parkins and McCarthy 1994). This concurs with Sciecz and MacDonald's (1991) findings for the Woodstock area. Bennett (1987: 1799) notes that forest composition is the result of climate, soil and competition between species, resulting in the rather slow change in forest composition through time. This suggests that at any given time there could be minor variations in forest composition from what is now Woodstock through to Ancaster.

Based on the paleo-pollen record, the Early Iroquoian period would have been essentially modern, containing a wide array of plant species and indicating that the forest would have also sustained many animal species for hunting and gathering (e.g. Keene 1981). As agriculturalists, the Glen Meyer diet would have been based some horticultural activities, augmented by hunting and gathering (Wright 1973; Williamson 1990).

Since there was no other Glen Meyer material recovered in the area of the site containing the scattered vessel, and since artifact frequencies dropped off dramatically towards the edge of excavation, this locus cannot be considered part of a larger Glen Meyer site. Given this, Locus A probably represents the remains of a single pot dropped in the process of resource extraction by a single individual or a few people from a nearby larger village or hamlet. It is interesting to note that the Early Ontario Iroquoian hamlet or small village known as the Sarabura 1 site (AhHa-138; Howey 1990) is located about 1 km south of Witz. It is conceivable that the pot was smashed along a trail to cornfields or at a special purpose camp associated with this hamlet. Unfortunately, given that there were no archaeobotanical or zooarchaeological remains recovered, it is impossible to determine either the resource being extracted, or the time of year. The identification of what is primarily a single vessel at Witz represents a settlement pattern unique among Early Ontario Iroquoian sites.

Locus B at Witz is a small flake scatter from which no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. An ovate Flint Ridge chalcedony biface, however, was recovered. In general, such bifaces are usually associated with Middle Woodland sites dating to about A.D. 0-250 (Spence et al 1990). This suggests that the flake scatter might be Middle Woodland in age, although no other Flint Ridge material or Middle Woodland ceramics were recovered, making this temporal association tenuous at best. The recovery of a possible pipe bowl ceramic fragment, which appears not to be a characteristically Middle Woodland type of sherd, hints that Locus B might be a Late Woodland occupation.

A rolled copper bead was recovered from the controlled surface collection. It could be associated with the Glen Meyer component of Locus A, however based on similar artifacts from other sites it is more likely to have been associated with a Late Iroquoian site, such as the nearby Goshawk (AhHa-148) or Lovering (AhHa-79) sites, two small Late Woodland sites also excavated by MTO.

CONCLUSIONS

The Witz site is comprised of three small loci located alongside a small intermittent tributary, from which a total of 200 one metre squares were excavated. Locus A contained only ceramics from a single, Early Iroquoian late Glen Meyer or Early Uren vessel that dates from about A.D. 1250 to 1350. It most likely represents a small resource extraction camp. Locus B is a small flake scatter with a Flint Ridge biface which suggests a Middle Woodland occupation, but the recovery of a possible Late Woodland pipe bowl fragment questions this affiliation. The surface collected material not identified to a loci is also of unknown cultural affiliation except for a rolled copper bead suggestive of a Late Woodland occupation.

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